

Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by JAMES B. HAMPTON, at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, N. C.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1830.

[VOL. XI.—NO. 104.]

THE TERMS of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:—For one year, in advance, \$5.00; for six months, \$3.00; for three months, \$1.50. If not paid in advance, the paper will be sent to the subscriber on credit, until the amount is paid. If the subscriber is a merchant, he will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on the above prices. The paper is published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sent by mail to all subscribers, and is delivered free of charge to all who are within the limits of the post office.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.
MICHAEL BROWN
HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of **New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods**, direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Fresh Groceries.
JUST received, and for sale very low for cash,
45 bags Coffee
6 hhd. Sugar
9 do. Molasses
3 bbl. Loaf Sugar
500 bushels Liverpool Salt
5 tierces fresh Rice
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. Logwood, partly ground
2 bbl. Copperas
400 lbs. Putty
12 kegs White Lead, ground in oil
Teneriffe, Lisbon and Sweet Wines
Also, on hand,
5000 lbs. Bacon.
With a general and full assortment of all other kinds of GOODS, suited to the season and place.
JOHN MURPHY.
May 7th, 1830.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has **REMOVED HIS STORE** into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen., on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying.

Cheap Goods, & Good Goods!
He is receiving, at short intervals, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and complete assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS, well adapted to this market, and purchased entirely for cash, which will enable him to sell very cheap for CASH, or on time to responsible customers. Among his stock, will be found a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hard-Ware, Groceries,
Cutlery, Domestic, &c.
Those who wish to purchase good and cheap Goods, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.
DANIEL H. CRESS.
Dec. 4th, 1829.

N. B. The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,
Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,
made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.
D. H. CRESS.

Boot and Shoe Making.
THOMAS MULL, JR. having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of all descriptions of Northern LEATHER and Materials, of the best quality; and having in his employ from 10 to 15 Journeymen, some of whom are equal if not superior to any workmen in the United States;—he therefore feels warranted in asserting, that he is able to execute every description of work in his line of business, equal, as to style, neatness and durability, to any thing of the kind in the Union.
Having engaged Mr. EBENEZER DICKSON as Foreman, that gentleman will, at all times, be found in attendance at his Shop, (which is on Main street, three doors south of the Court House, and adjoining the Post-Office) to receive orders, deliver work, give receipts for moneys paid, and generally to accommodate all who may patronize the Establishment.
From my extensive arrangements in business, I am enabled to give long indulgences to responsible dealers.
Grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received, I shall use every endeavor to merit a continuance of the public favor.
Orders for Boots or Shoes, sent from a distance, shall be promptly executed, and the work sent as per order.
Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.
Wanted, two first rate workmen, at Ladies' Shoes and Pumps; to whom good wages, and constant employment, will be given, on application as above.
T. MULL, JR.

Taken up and Committed.
To the Jail of Rowan county, on 25th instant, a Negro man who says his name is Dick, and belongs to John Bonner, of Fairfield District, South Carolina. He is about 30 years of age, and quite black; speaks quick when spoken to; and is of common size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
F. SLATER, S. J.
Salisbury, 28th April, 1830.



Laws of the United States:
Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 37.
An Act to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appointed, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; some suitable person, learned in law, to be Solicitor of the Treasury; and that all and singular the powers and duties that are by law vested, in, and required from the Agent of the Treasury of the United States, shall be transferred to, vested in, and required from, the Agent of the Treasury of the United States, shall be transferred to, vested in, and required from, the said Solicitor of the Treasury; and the said Solicitor of the Treasury shall also perform and discharge so much of the duties heretofore belonging to the office of Commissioner, or acting Commissioner of the Revenue, as relates to the superintendence of the collection of outstanding direct and internal duties. And the said Solicitor shall have charge of all lands and other property, which have been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States, in payment of debts, and of all trusts created for the use of the United States, in payment of debts due them; and to sell and dispose of lands assigned, or set off to the United States, in payment of debts, or being vested in them by mortgage, or other security for the payment of debts; and in cases where real estate hath already become the property of the United States by conveyance, extent, or otherwise, in payment of a debt, and such debt hath been fully paid, in money, and the same hath been received by the United States, it shall and may be lawful for the Solicitor of the Treasury to release by deed, or otherwise convey the same real estate to the debtor from whom it was taken, if he shall be living, or if such debtor be dead, to his heirs or devisees, or such persons as they shall appoint.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be transferred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, all books, papers, and records, belonging or appertaining to the office of Agent of the Treasury, or belonging and appertaining to the superintendence of the collection of outstanding direct taxes and internal duties; and the Comptroller of the Treasury, and all other officers, who have heretofore been required to cause accounts to be stated and certified, or to make out or forward lists, returns, reports, or statements, to the Agent of the Treasury, are hereby required to cause such accounts to be stated and certified, and such lists, returns, reports, and statements, to be made and forwarded to the Solicitor of the Treasury; and all lists, returns, reports, and statements, respecting outstanding direct taxes and internal duties, heretofore required to be made to the Commissioner or acting Commissioner of the Revenue heretofore made to the said Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever any bond for duties shall be delivered to a District Attorney for suit, the Collector so delivering the same shall immediately give information thereof to the Solicitor of the Treasury, with a full and exact description of the date of such bond, the amount due thereon, and the names of all the obligors thereto; and the Solicitor of the Treasury shall thereupon make such entry thereof as that the said Attorney may duly appear chargeable therewith, until the amount thereof shall have been paid to the United States, he shall have obtained judgment thereon, and delivered execution to the Marshal, or shall otherwise have been duly discharged therefrom; and the several District Attorneys of the United States shall, immediately after the end of every term of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in their respective districts forward to the Solicitor of the Treasury a full and particular statement, as well of all cases in which the United States are parties, which are pending in said courts, as of those which may have been decided during such term, accompanied by a certificate of the clerk of such court; and it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of the Treasury to make constant and strict comparisons and examinations of the said returns of the District Attorneys, of the reports made by the Collectors of bonds delivered to the Attorneys for suit; and if it shall appear that any Collector shall make return of any bond as in suit, or delivered for suit, or shall return any bond as in suit, for the whole amount thereof, when part thereof has been paid to him, or her in suit for more than is actually due thereon, the Solicitor of the Treasury shall, immediately upon discovery thereof, communicate the same to the President of the United States; and it shall further be the duty of each Collector to accompany his return for the last quarter of every year with a particular account of bonds in suit, stating the amount actually unpaid on each; and to the truth of such account he shall certify on oath.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when any suit or action for the recovery of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be instituted or commenced, a statement of such suit or action shall be immediately transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, by the Attorney instituting the same; and whenever any seizure shall be made for the purpose of enforcing any forfeiture, the Collector or other person causing such seizure to be made, shall, in like manner, immediately give information thereof to the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said Solicitor shall have power to instruct the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in all matters and proceedings, appertaining to

suits in which the United States is a party, or interested, and cause them or either of them, to report to him from time to time, any information he may require in relation to the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all moneys received or collected by the Solicitor of the Treasury, or under his direction shall be reported by him to the officers from whom the bond or other evidence of debt, was received, and proper credit be given therefor; and he shall report in like manner, all credits allowed by due course of law; or any sums under his direction.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of the Treasury, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the observance of Collectors, District Attorneys, and Marshals respecting suits in which the United States are parties, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers, and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of the Treasury to obtain from the several District Attorneys of the United States, full and accurate accounts of all causes and actions pending in the courts of the United States, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs, on the fourth day of July next; and shall cause an intelligible abstract thereof, showing the names of the parties in each suit, the cause of action, the time of its commencement, and such other matters as may be necessary to full information respecting the same, to be prepared and laid before Congress at the commencement of the next session.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorized to transfer one of the Clerks now employed in the office of the Fifth Auditor, to the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; and the said Clerk shall continue to receive the salary as at present.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of said Solicitor, to advise with and direct the said Solicitor as to the manner of conducting the suits, proceedings, and prosecutions aforesaid; and the Attorney General shall receive, in addition to his present salary, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Solicitor of the Treasury shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and be authorized to employ, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, one clerk, who shall receive a salary of eleven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and one messenger, with a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. All letters to and from the Solicitor of the Treasury, relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the payment of the said salaries for the present year; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
Approved, May 29, 1830.
ANDREW JACKSON.

Hampton & Palmer,
HAVE formed a copartnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silver-smiths and Jewellers, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well: And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.
JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

Writing & Wrapping Paper,
MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.
June, 1830.

Mr. BENTON'S SPEECH.

Substance of Mr. Benton's speech made in the Senate of the United States, the motion for the reduction of the duty on Salt being under consideration.

Mr. BENTON commenced his speech by saying that he was no advocate for unprofitable debate, and had no ambition to add his name to the catalogue of barren orators; but that there were cases in which speaking did good; cases in which moderate abilities produced great results; and he believed the question of repealing the salt tax to be one of those cases. It had certainly been so in England. There the salt tax had been overthrown, by the labors of plain men, under circumstances much more unfavorable to their undertaking than exist here. The English salt tax had continued 150 years. It was cherished by the ministry, to whom it yielded a million and a half sterling of revenue; it was defended by the domestic salt-makers, to whom it gave a monopoly of the home market; it was consecrated by time, having subsisted for five generations; it was fortified by the habits of the people, who were born, and had grown gray, under it; and it was sanctioned by the necessities of the State, which required every resource of rigorous taxation. Yet it was overthrown; and the overthrow was effected by two debates, conducted, not by the orators whose renown has filled the world—not by Sheridan, Burke, Pitt, and Fox—but by plain business men—Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Egerton. These patriotic members of the British Parliament commenced the war upon the British salt tax in 1817, and finished it in 1822. commenced with the omens and auspices all against them, and ended with complete success. They abolished the salt tax in toto. They swept it all off, bravely rejecting all compromises when they had got their adversaries half vanquished, and carrying their appeals home to the people, until they had roused a spirit before which the ministry quailed, the monopolizers trembled, the Parliament gave way, and the tax fell. This example is encouraging; it is full of consolation and of hope; it shows what zeal and perseverance can do in a good cause; it shows that the cause of truth and justice is triumphant when its advocates are bold and faithful. It leads to the conviction that the American salt tax will fall as the British tax did, as soon as the people shall see that its continuance is a burthen to them, without adequate advantage to the Government, and that its repeal is in their own hands.

The enormous amount of the tax was the first point to which Mr. B. would direct his attention. He said it was near 30 per cent. upon Liverpool blown, and 400 per cent. upon alum salt; but as the Liverpool was a very inferior salt, and not much used in the West, he would confine his observations to the salt of Portugal and the West Indies, called by the general name of alum. The import price of this salt was from eight to nine cents a bushel of fifty six pounds each, and the duty upon that bushel was twenty cents. Here was a tax of upwards of two hundred per cent. Then the merchant had his profit upon the duty as well as upon the cost of the article, and when it went through the hands of several merchants before it got to the consumer, each had his profit upon it, and whenever this profit amounted to fifty per cent. upon the duty, it was upwards of one hundred per cent. upon the duty, it was upwards of one hundred per cent. upon the salt. Then the tariff laws have deprived consumer of thirty four pounds in the bushel, by substituting weight for measure, and that weight a false one. The true weight of a measured bushel of alum salt is eighty four pounds; but the British tariff laws, for the sake of multiplying the bushels and increasing the product of the tax, substituted weight for measure; and our tariff laws copied after them, and adopted their standard of fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

[Here Gen. SMITH, of Maryland, rose and said that he had led the Senator from Missouri into an error, in telling him some time back, that the weight of alum salt was eighty-four pounds. Subsequent reflection had shown him that it was below eighty.]

Mr. B. resumed his speech. He said the Senator from Maryland was not so far wrong in his first information as he supposed; that he (Mr. B.) was informed from other sources that Turk's Island salt weighed above eighty pounds; and he had a report before him of a committee of the British House of Commons, made in 1817, by Mr. Calcraft, the chairman of the committee on the salt duties, in which the weight of the best Bay of Biscay salt is stated at eighty four pounds. But let us assume the weight at eighty pounds, and at this weight it is inconceivable, that the tariff laws have been the means of defrauding the consumer of

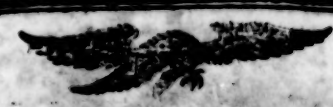
thirty pounds in the bushel. For these laws reduce the bushel to fifty-six pounds, and the retail merchant and salt manufacturer, improving upon this hint, have made a further reduction of six pounds, and reduced the bushel to fifty. This is a loss of three parts in eight—very near one half—and making the salt still nearly one hundred per cent. more. Putting all this together—the duty, the merchant's profit upon that duty, and the loss in the bushel—and the duty on alum salt is shown to be near four hundred per cent.; in other words, the tax is four times the value of the article, and makes it cost the consumer four times as much as it would cost without the tax. This is a cruel oppression upon the people; one which they ought not to bear without necessity, and which there is no necessity, as shall be fully shown, for bearing any longer.

Mr. B. entered into statistical details, to show the aggregate amount of this tax, which he stated to be enormous, and contrary to every principle of taxation, even if taxes were so necessary as to justify the taxing of salt. He stated the importation of foreign salt, in 1829, at six millions of bushels, round numbers; its value of \$713,000, and the tax at 30 cents a bushel, \$1,200,000; the merchants' profit upon that duty at 50 per cent. \$600,000, and the secret or hidden tax, in the shape of false weight for true measure, at the rate of 30 lbs. in the bushel, was \$450,000. Here, then, is taxation to the amount of about two millions and a quarter of dollars, upon an article costing \$713,000; and that article one of prime necessity and universal use, ranking next after bread, in the catalogue of articles for human subsistence.

The distribution of this enormous tax upon the different sections of the Union, was the next object of Mr. B.'s inquiry; and for this purpose, he viewed the Union under three great divisions—the Northeast, the South, and the West. To the Northeast, and especially to some parts of it, he considered the salt tax to be no burthen, but rather a benefit and a money making business. The fishing allowances and bounties produced this effect. In consideration of the salt duty, the owners, and exporters of fish, are allowed money out of the Treasury, to the amount, as it was intended, of the salt duty paid by them; but it has been proved to be twice as much. The annual allowance is about \$350,000, and the aggregate drawn from the Treasury since the first imposition of the salt duty in 1789, is shown by the Treasury returns to be five millions of dollars. Much of this is drawn by undue means, as is shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of the present session, page 8 of the annual report on the Finances. The Northeast makes much salt at home, and chiefly by solar evaporation, which fits it for curing fish and provisions. Much of it is proved, by the returns of the salt makers, to be used in the fisheries, while the fisheries are drawing money from the Treasury under the laws which intended to indemnify them for the duty paid on foreign salt. To this section of the Union, then, the salt tax is not heavily felt as a burthen.

Let us proceed to the South. In this section there are but few salt works, and no bounties or allowances; as there are no fisheries. The consumers are thrown almost entirely upon the foreign supply, and chiefly use the Liverpool blown.—The import price of this is about 15 cents a bushel; the weight and strength is less than that of alum salt; and the tax falls heavily and directly upon the people, to the whole of their consumption. It is a heavy burthen upon the South.

The West is the last section to be viewed, and it will be found to be the true seat of the most oppressive operation of salt tax. The domestic supply is high in price, deficient in quantity, and altogether unfit for one of the greatest purposes for which salt is there wanted, curing provisions for exportation. For this purpose, a foreign supply is indispensable; and alum salt is the kind used. The import price of this kind, from the West Indies, is nine cents a bushel; from Portugal eight cents a bushel. At these prices the West could be supplied with this salt, at New Orleans, if the duty was abolished; but in consequence of the duty it costs 37 1/2 cents per bushel there, being four times the import price of the article; and seventy-five cents per bushel at Louisville, and other central parts of the valley of the Mississippi. This enormous price resolved into its component parts, is thus made up: 1. Eight or nine cents a bushel for the salt. 2. Twenty cents for duty. 3. Eight or ten cents for merchants' profit at New Orleans. 4. Sixteen or seventeen cents for freight to Louisville. 5. Fifteen to twenty cents for the second merchant's profit, who counts his percentage on his whole outlay. In all about



Salisbury:

JUNE 22, 1830.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Matthew Bain, as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the State Senate.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. Alexander, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons.

We are authorized to announce Eben Alexander, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons.

The President's Message.—The proclamation of the President's message, refusing to sign the Maysville Road bill and stating the ground of his objections to its passage, has created considerable excitement in several quarters of the Union. We intimated in our last paper which contained the Message at full length, that we would give our free and unbiased opinion in relation to that document, which will stand as a memorable example of the President's firmness and fixedness of purpose to root out all evil and partial legislation, and to overturn a system based upon injustice and the wreck of Southern interests. We cannot too highly applaud that act of noble daring in the President of the Union, which prompted him to lay aside sectional feelings and to examine into the source of the prostration of Southern prosperity, whilst the North East and North West have continued to advance with rapid strides to wealth, power and magnificence.

We agree with the President, that it is inexpedient at the present time to hold out to the friends of Internal Improvement, any enormous amount, since we are at this moment, saddled with the public debt, to the extinguishment of which all the surplus revenue should be applied.

The President's conclusions in relation to the objects of this particular bill, with the expediency of forwarding, by the patronage of the General Government, any system of Internal Improvements at this particular season, and his urging upon the House, that after defraying the necessary expenses of the Government, no diversion of the remaining unappropriated revenue should be permitted to the prejudice of the policy, looking to the extinguishment of the public debt, are strong and convincing arguments of the wisdom of his view.

But we cannot entirely concur with all the propositions of the President, in relation to this important and interesting subject of Internal Improvement, unless we should prove recreant to the principles we have pledged ourselves to advocate and support. We give our full and free assent to the doctrine, that the General Government cannot claim jurisdiction over the Territory within the boundaries of a particular state, for the purposes of Internal Improvement; but we go still farther, and deny that any power rests in the General Government to forward a system of Internal Improvements, however great its National importance may be.

If the Government have the right to apply the National treasure to the purposes of Internal Improvement, it follows in our conception, as clear as the day, the night, that the right to order the construction of a canal would be co-extensive with the right to appropriate money for its construction. If the right to order, be not within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress, the right to appropriate money can not rest with the General Government. We deny that the power to legislate upon subjects of Internal Improvement, in any manner of shape, ever was relinquished by the states to the Federal Legislature. The President in his Message concedes in some degree that right to Congress. His refusal to sign this bill did not seem to rest upon any fixed and deliberate opinion, that the General Government has no right to appropriate money for the purposes of Internal Improvement, where a general benefit is to accrue thereby—but his rejection was, in a great degree, the result of a persuasion that the measure in question would advance the individual prosperity of a particular state, and confer partial, instead of general advantages.

Although we have always sincerely admired the character of the present chief magistrate, and are now friendly to his administration in the gross, yet we have no fear to speak out our honest convictions, notwithstanding, with all becoming respect, they may militate in part against his views. We are not the obsequious imitators of great men, and will not follow in their rear, but will strive to be in the van with our opinions upon every constitutional conflict, and brand with the nerve of this latter spirit, at the present moment, we do not pause to declare, that we have hitherto understood the President to repudiate the authority of the General Government to make Internal Improvements, and that he viewed any system of the kind, as foreign to the spirit and policy of our institutions, whilst he recommended it as an object of local policy and state legislation. He seems now, not only to concede the power of legislation, with

The domestic salt makers need not speak of protection against alum salt. No quantity of duty will keep it out. The people must have it for the provision trade; and the duty upon that kind of salt is a grievous burthen upon them without being of the least advantage to the salt makers. (Concluded in our Next.)

To the Freemen of the Twelfth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It has always afforded me pleasure to communicate to my constituents the result of our deliberations in the National Legislature, and the state and condition of our country. At the close of this long and important session, however, I find myself worn down with fatigue, and in such feeble health as requires my immediate departure from this place, for the purpose of seeking its restoration. I must, therefore, throw myself upon the indulgence of my fellow citizens, upon this occasion, and ask that they may not feel disappointed in not receiving a detailed account of our proceedings, through the medium of a circular letter, which has been my uniform method of communicating at the end of every session of Congress in which I have served. From my present arrangements, I do not expect to be at home before the month of August. My intention is, to visit the different counties of my district during the fall, Superior Court Circuit; when I hope to have it in my power to see my constituents generally, and to render a satisfactory account of the manner in which I have discharged the trust confided to me by them.

I will conclude by saying, that the course which our present illustrious Chief Magistrate has pursued, and particularly his firmness and moral courage displayed in opposing a system, the corrupting influence of which must ere long have sapped the foundation of our Government, revives the hopes of the friends of the Constitution and correct principles; and the anticipation of a lasting continuation of our happy form of Government, administered according to the purity of its principles, may be safely relied on. The brilliancy of General Jackson's military career, in any opinion, sinks into insignificance when compared with his resisting an influence which has borne many men into office, backed by the delusive hope of obtaining millions of money from the public Treasury, without taking into consideration the fact, that no money can be taken from the Treasury until it has first been taken from the pockets of the people, who are supposed to be so ignorant of their own interests as to yield their support to a system, the end and object of which is to continue the oppressive taxes under which they are now suffering, for the exclusive benefit of a few political speculators.

The Message of the President to the House of Representatives, containing his reasons for rejecting the Maysville road bill, and setting forth his objections to the whole system, as it is proposed to prosecute it by the Government, taken in connection with his determined resistance to a rush of appropriation bills, which were forced through the House of Representatives on Sunday morning last, (a full development of which I hope will be given in due time,) is destined to place his name on the brightest page in the American history. He must stand the centre picture on the American canvass, between the immortal father of his country, and the no less immortal sage of Monticello.

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL P. CARSON.

FROM THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Punning upon Punning.—We are sorry to see our friend of the Western Carolina giving up to the besetting sin of the times. We had thought better of White than to see him punning upon a Connecticut Senator. Speaking of Mr. Tomlinson's election he says, "Mr. Foot will have to walk out of the Senate, though he has contrived to kick up a great dust to retire in." Same on you Mr. Editor, for such misrepresentation. Foot still keeps his standing in that honorable body, and we dare say will be on notice for re-election two years hence.—Connecticut will hardly give up her Foot-hold upon the Senate yet. Mr. Tomlinson was elected in place of her other Senator, who will be over for the next six years. Connecticut is tolerably well represented in both houses now, for a manufacturing State, and we hope she will get her *Ell's worth* for all the salt-tin in her *Storrs*. Her *Tung* member is a fellow of an old head in matters pertaining to pelt wool, and to our knowledge, the *Barber* she sends there, though he makes but little *Noyes*, knows how to shave close, whenever we poor Southrons are to be fleeced; but this latter gentleman will say to us perhaps—*Nono bis sumus in pro eodem delicto*.

At this time (says the *Milledgeville Recorder*) there is no female in our Penitentiary, but one, who was sentenced to it at the late term of the Superior Court of Burke county, and for a singular offence to have been committed by a woman, *Horse stealing*.

too many citizens have paid the penalty of trusting to domestic salt, to be duped or injured by it any longer. In proof of this, Mr. B. read a statement from a citizen of Indiana, Mr. J. O. Rzan, whose respectability he vouched for, alleging that he had sustained a loss of near \$350 upon a cargo of 300 barrels of pork, at New Orleans, in the year 1827, in consequence of putting it up in domestic salt. The pork began to spoil as soon as it arrived in the warm climate of the South. To save it, Rzan had to incur the expense of repacking in alum salt; a process which cost him \$1 12 1-2 on each barrel, besides 121-2 cents for replacing each hoop that got broke in the operation, and the expense of the drays hauling the pork to and from the place of repacking. Mr. B. said that this was the case one and all. They must repack in alum salt at New Orleans, at the same expense that Mr. Rzan did, or procure that kind of salt beforehand, hurried as it was with duty, and diminished in the bushel by the tariff laws. Surely the West cannot present this picture of imposition to the Congress, and ask in vain for the relief which the Irish proverbial for oppressions, received from the British Parliament. And here he submitted to the Senate that the American system, without a gross departure from its original principles, could not cover this duty any longer. It has had the full benefit of that system in high duties, imposed, for a long time, on foreign salt; it had not produced an adequate supply for the country, nor half a supply; not at as cheap a rate, by 300 or 100 per cent; and what it did supply, so far from being equal in quantity, could not even be used as a substitute for the great and important business of the provision trade. The amount of so much of that trade as went to foreign countries, Mr. B. shewed to be 66,000 barrels of beef; 54,000 barrels of pork; 2,000,000 lbs. of bacon; 2,000,000 lbs. of butter, and 1,000,000 lbs. of cheese; and he considered the supply for the army and navy, and for consumption in the South, to exceed the quantity exported.

Mr. B. examined another ground of claim for the continuance of the duties, founded on the amount of capital which the manufacturers had embarked in the business. They had returned this capital at upwards of three millions of dollars; but when you come to analyse the particulars of this imposing sum, two millions of it are found to be taken up with wooden vats, and their scantling roofs, which are in a state of daily deterioration, and must rot in a few years, whether used or not. Such items could not be counted as capital, unless when new, or nearly so; and it is not to be presumed that any new works have been erected since the problem of paying the public debt has been discussed and solved; and a great reduction of taxes looked to as a consequence of that event. Another portion of the capital was in kettles, also a perishable item to which the same remark extends as to the wood in vats. A third large item in the estimate of capital is a great number of wells and furnaces, left to stand idle on purpose, in order to make less salt and demand higher prices for it.—Deducting all these items, or so much of each as ought to be deducted, and it would probably turn out that the boasted capital in these works did not exceed the amount of one year's tax upon the people to keep them up. That tax has been shewn to be for 1829, \$1,200,000 of direct duty; merchants profit upon that sum at the rate of 50 per cent., making 600,000 dollars; and 350,000 dollars more for the loss of 30 lbs. in every bushel. In all two millions and a quarter of dollars.—The real capital, in all human probability, does not reach that sum. The capital to be affected by the repeal of the duty cannot be the one half of it; for all the interior works; all those in upper Pennsylvania, in Western Virginia, in Ohio, in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are beyond the reach of foreign salt; except at an advance of 2 to 300 per cent. upon its cost. They are protected without a tariff, by locality, by distance, and by the expense of transporting foreign salt into the fair and legitimate sphere of their supply and consumption. Doubtless it would be better for the consumers to buy all the works, and stop them, than to go on paying the present enormous duty, and its accumulated burthens, to keep them up. But this alternative cannot be necessary. The people cannot be driven to this resort. After reducing the duties on tea, coffee, wines and chocolate, the duty upon salt must fall. The American system cannot keep it up. It cannot continue to tax the first necessary of life after untaxing its luxuries. The duty was repealed *in toto*, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. The probable extinction of the public debt enabled the Government at that time to dispense with certain taxes, and salt took precedence then of tea, coffee, chocolate and wine. It cannot be necessary here to dilate upon the uses of salt; but in repealing that duty in England, it was thought worthy of notice that salt was necessary to the health, growth and fattening of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses; that it was a preservative of hay and clover, and restored mouldy and flooded hay to its good and wholesome state; and made even straw and chaff available as food for cattle.—

about emphatic manner. If the people of the West could not obtain from the American Congress the justice which the oppressed Irish had procured from a British Parliament, composed of hereditary nobles, and filled with representatives of rotten boroughs, slavish retainers of the King's minister? Having shewn the enormous amount of the tax, its unequal operation in different sections of the Union, and the superior claims of the West for its abolition, Mr. B. proceeded to examine the reasons for keeping it up. These grew out of the *American System*; for the duty was no longer wanted for revenue. The plea of revenue was cut off by our own conduct. We had voted, two years ago, to reduce the duties one half on wines, and were now voting to reduce them to a fraction on coffee, tea, and chocolate. This is proof decisive that the revenue can dispense with a part of the taxes. The objection then, to the repeal of the salt duty, stands upon the *"American system"*; and thus this system is presented to the people by its own warm friends and zealous champions, as reducing the moderate duties on champagne wine and imperial tea, which the rich luxurious alone use, and leaving the enormous and unequal duties upon salt, without which the farmer cannot raise his stock or cure his provisions! without which the laboring man cannot eat his dinner, nor the beggar boil his greens! Thus this system is presented as favouring the rich, and luxurious, oppressing the poor and laborious! But let us examine into it, and see with what justice, and with what conformity to its own declared principles, the *"American system"* has taken the salt tax under its shelter and protection.—The principles of that system, as I understand them, and practise upon them, are to tax through the custom house, the foreign rivals of our own essential productions, when, by that taxation, an adequate supply of the same article, as good, and as cheap, can be made at home. These were the principles of the system, Mr. B. said, when he was initiated, and if they had changed since, he had not changed with them, and he apprehended a promulgation of the change would produce a schism amongst its followers.—Taking these to be the principles of the system, let the salt tax be brought to its test. In the first place, the domestic manufacture had enjoyed all possible protection. The duty was near 300 per cent. on Liverpool salt, and 400 upon alum salt; and to this must be added, so far as relates to all the interior manufactures, the protection arising from transportation, frequently equal to 2 or 300 per cent. more. This great and excessive protection has been enjoyed, without interruption, for the last eighteen years, and partially for twenty years longer.—This surely is thine enough for the trial of a manufacture which requires but little skill or experience to carry it on. Now for the results. Have the domestic manufactures produced an adequate supply for the country? They have not! nor half enough. The production of the last year (1829) as shewn in the returns to the Secretary of the Treasury, is about five millions of bushels; the importation of foreign salt for the same period, as shewn by the custom house returns is 5,943,547 bushels. This shews the consumption to be eleven millions of bushels, of which five are domestic. Here the failure, in the essential particular of an adequate supply, is more than one half. In the next place, how is it in point of price? Is the domestic article furnished as cheap as the foreign? Far from it, as already shewn. The price of the domestic, along the coast of the Atlantic States, varies at the works from 37 1/2 to 50 cents; in the interior, the usual prices at the works are from 33 1/3 cents to one dollar for the bushel of 50 lbs. which can nearly be put into a half bushel measure.—The prices of the foreign salt, at the import cities, as shewn in the custom house returns for 1829, are, for the Liverpool blown, about 15 cents for the bushel of 56 lbs.; for Turk's Island and other West India salt, about 9 cents; for Spanish salt, Bay of Biscay, and Gibraltar, about 7 cents; from the Island of Malta, 6 cents. Leaving out the Liverpool salt, which is made by boiling, and therefore contains *salt and bittern*, a septic ingredient which promotes putrefaction, and renders that salt unfit for curing provisions, and which is not used in the West; and the average price of the strong, pure, alum salt, made by solar evaporation in hot climates, is about 8 cents to the bushel. Here then is another lamentable failure. Instead of being sold as cheap as the foreign, the domestic salt is from four to twelve times the price of alum salt.—The last inquiry is as to the quality of the domestic article. Is it as good as the foreign? This is the most essential application of the test, and here again the failure is decisive. The domestic salt will not cure provisions for exportation, (the little excepted which is made by solar evaporation) nor for consumption in the South, nor for long keeping at the army posts, nor for voyages with the navy. For all these purposes it is worthless and useless; and the provisions which are put in it are lost, or have to be repacked at a great expense, in alum salt. This fact is well known throughout the West, where

commonly five cents for a bushel of fifty pounds; which, if there was no duty, and the tariff regulations of weight for measures abolished, would be bought in N. Orleans by the measured bushel of 80 lbs. weight, for 6 or 8 cents, and would be brought up the river at the rate of 33 1-3 cents per hundred weight. It thus appears that the salt tax falls heaviest upon the West. It is an error to suppose that the West is the greatest sufferer. The West is for every purpose the South, and has two great purposes besides—provisions for export, and sailing stores. The West uses alum salt, and on this the duty is heaviest, because the price is lower, and the weight greater. Twenty cents on salt which costs 8 or 9 cents a bushel, is a much heavier duty than on that which costs 15 cents; and then, the deception in the substitution of weight for measure, is much greater in alum salt, which weighs so much more than the Liverpool blown. Like the South, the West receives no bounties or allowances, on account of the salt duties. This may be fair in the South, where the imported salt is not re-exported upon fish or provisions; but it is unfair in the West, where the exportation of beef, pork, bacon, cheese, and butter, is prodigious, and the foreign salt re-exported upon the whole of it.

Mr. B. then argued with great warmth, that the provision curers and exporters were entitled to the same bounties and allowances with the exporters of fish. The claims of each rested upon the same principle of all drawbacks, that of a reimbursement of the duty which was paid on the imported salt when re-exported, on fish, and provisions. The same principle covers the beef and pork of the farmer, which covers the fish of the fisherman; and such was the law in the beginning. The first act of Congress in the year 1789, which imposed a duty upon salt, allowed a bounty in lieu of drawback, on beef and pork exported as well as fish. The bounty was the same in each case; it was five cents a barrel on pickled fish, and five on beef and pork. As the duty on salt was increased, the bounties and allowances were increased, also. Fish, and salted beef and pork, fared alike for the first twenty years. They fared alike till the revival of the salt tax at the commencement of the late war. Then they parted company; bounties and allowances were confined to the fishers, and dropped on beef and pork; and this has been the case ever since. The exporters of fish are now drawing at the rate of \$350,000 per annum, as a reimbursement for their salt tax; while exporters of provisions draw nothing. The aggregate of the fishing bounties and allowances, actually drawn from the Treasury, exceed five millions of dollars; while the exporters of provisions, who get nothing, would have been entitled to draw a greater sum; for the export in salted provisions, exceeds the value of exported fish.

Mr. B. could not quit this part of his subject, without endeavoring to fix the attention of the Senate upon the provision trade of the West. He took this trade in its largest sense, as including the export trade of beef, pork, bacon, cheese and butter, to foreign countries, especially by the West Indies; the domestic trade to the lower Mississippi and the Southern States; the neighborhood trade, as supplying the towns in the upper States, the miners in Missouri and the upper Mississippi; the army and the navy; and the various professions, which, being otherwise employed, did not raise their own provisions. The amount of this trade, in this comprehensive view, was prodigious, and annually increasing, and involving in its current almost the entire population of the West, either as the growers and makers of the provisions, the curers, exporters, or consumers. The amount could scarcely be ascertained. What was exported from New Orleans was shewn to be great; but it was only a fraction of the whole trade. He declared it to be entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress, and that the repeal of the salt duty was the greatest favor, if an act of justice ought to come under the name of favor, which could be rendered it. A reduction in the price of salt, next to a reduction in the price of land, was the greatest blessing which the Federal Government could now confer upon the West. Mr. B. referred to the example of England, who favored her provision curers, and permitted them to import alum salt, free of duty, for the encouragement of the provision trade, even when her own salt manufacturers were producing an abundant and superfluous supply of common salt. He shewed that she did more; that she extended the same relief and encouragement to the Irish; and he read from the British statute book, an act of the British Parliament, passed in 1807, entitled, "an act to encourage the export of salted beef and pork from Ireland," which allowed a bounty of ten pence sterling on every hundred weight of beef and pork so exported, in consideration of the duty paid on the salt which was used in the curing of it. He stated, that at a later period, the duty had been entirely repealed, and the Irish, in common with other British subjects, allowed a free trade with all the world, in salt; and then demanded, in the

certain modifications, to Congress, but expect-
ing his entire concurrence in the wisdom and
expediency of a constitutional judgment of that
character, and inclines to the opinion that its ef-
fect would be to strengthen the bonds of Union
between the several members of the confederacy.

Those closely observant of the causes which
first gave rise to the division of parties, at this
moment arrayed in fierce opposition to each
other, must discover the mistaken views of the
President, as to the tendency of such a power to
add to the stability of the Federal compact.

The reverse is the fact, and is the source of
many fearful apprehensions to some of the
warmest advocates of free government.

We are however highly delighted, by the op-
inions of the President what they may upon
that subject, that a check has at length been
put upon that swelling pertinacity, which has
hitherto marked the progress of unlawful legis-
lation, and is unceasingly urging us to the *Uti-
mo* of forbearance. It may have the happy
tendency, to induce such daring violators of
our compact, to resurvey the high ground they
have assumed, which, under the auspices of a
benign Providence, may eventuate in our res-
toration to all the rights and privileges, of which
we have so long been disfranchised.

The Public Debt.—We sincerely hope that the
patriotic expectations of our venerable President,
with regard to the extinguishment of the public
debt, may not prove deceptive. Although it ap-
pears to be a subject of speculation to the South,
whether its complete discharge would bring
about the revolution, contemplated by those
friendly to the design, and effect a total change
in the administration of the general Government,
it is our deliberate and well considered opinion,
that such a result would tend to draw many from
the "broad road to perdition," and restore po-
litical orthodoxy to all its original favoritism,
whilst it would add unity and vigor to every pur-
pose of a national character.

When we are exonerated from its embarrass-
ment, no pretext will be afforded to sticklers for
tariffs, to continue that unequal and destructive
system of duties, in contravention of the plain and
evident policy of the nation. They can no longer,
with any appearance of truth, amass a large
revenue for the ostensible design of discharging
the public debt, and then appropriate a vast
proportion of it to the purposes of internal im-
provement, in a favorite section of the country,
against the spirit and letter of the constitution.
We do not complain of the tariff, because none of
the large amount of funds, which it annually pla-
ces in the National Treasury, are meted out to us,
by the disbursing authorities. But we complain
of it because it is a violation of the compact, which
was entered into, in good faith, by all the States
in the Union. If we were to ask help, probably
we would not find much difficulty in procuring
a small mite in the way of *subsidy*. But we
scorn to advance our local interests at the ex-
pense of sincerity and truth.

Although present and immediate advantage
must accrue to those parts of the country, which
have *suffered* the money of the General Govern-
ment, remote consequences should deter all from
participating in an unlawful manner, since if
those measures are persisted in, and they prevail
over the legitimate policy of the Union, the ef-
fect of them must be to subvert the equilibrium
of the Federal Government, and in the end to
overthrow all order and regularity in its adminis-
tration. After the extinguishment of the public
debt, we hope to see many retrace their course,
and by their zeal and devotion to the cause of
constitutional liberty, atone in some measure, for
their misguided support of the unrestrained con-
struction of the constitution.

Mr. Benton's Speech.—We present our readers,
of today, with the substance of Mr. Benton's
Speech, made in the Senate of the United States,
on the motion for a reduction of the duty on
salt. It cannot but prove acceptable to every
portion of our country, since the exorbitant
duty on salt, operated with peculiar hardship
upon every portion of our country, more par-
ticularly upon the agricultural part of the *west-
ern* community, and that situated as far South
as we are, where there are but few salt works.
He proves conclusively that the consumer pays
a tax of 3 or 400 per cent upon every bushel of salt
that he uses. That enormous percentage was the
result of a duty, nearly triple the amount of the
prime cost of the salt, in addition to the profit of
the merchant upon the duty, as well as the cost of
the article, and superadded to these, the unjust
operation of the tariff laws, which deprive the
consumer of thirty four pounds in the bushel, by
the substitution of weight for measure.

When the duty was originally imposed upon
salt, it does not appear to have been designed as
a protection, but merely as a fruitful source of
revenue. It is evident, if the advancement of
either object was contemplated, that it has not
been so far effective, as to justify the longer
continuance of a heavy duty.

The bill for the reduction of the duty on salt,
as well as that providing for the decrease of the
duty on Molasses, passed both Houses of Con-
gress, and have become laws. The former
makes provision that the duty on salt from the
31st December next, shall be 15 cents, and from
the 31st December, 1831, ten cents. The latter
reduces the duty on molasses to five cents, from
and after the 30th September next.

Note can be better pleased at the reduction

of the duties upon these two essential articles of
consumption than ourselves, but we must be
permitted to express our opinion of the motives
which prompted the Eastern representation to
offer such trivial opposition to the passage of
these bills, and that opposition only pretended,
to blind those who advocated the reduction of
the duties. The East was possibly more friend-
ly to the reduction than the South and West,
but they were only fearful if they evinced too
much anxiety, the latter might take the alarm
and penetrate their design. The quantities of
both articles, consumed, are vastly greater in
the North East than in the South West. The
Molasses, consumed by the former, is nearly all
imported from the West Indies—that used by the
latter, is made in the Southern States. So that
the burden of the duties rested in a great degree
upon New England *rum* makers. In addition to
the decrease of the original duty upon molasses,
those manufacturers are allowed a considerable
drawback upon all the imported molasses dis-
tilled into rum.

The tendency of the Salt Bill is decidedly fa-
vorable to the East, since large quantities of
Salt are consumed by the numerous fisheries to
the North. We are clearly of the opinion that
the *craft* of the East was an overmatch for South-
ern *ingenuity*, in this contest. In every transac-
tion in which they are concerned, we are sure to
be *gulled* by them.

The Constitution of Virginia.—We have ex-
amined the Constitution, the fruit of the labours
of the Virginia Convention. We know the
difficulties which presented themselves to that
great Body, in the formation of a basis of Repre-
sentation which would meet the approbation of
both parties, and when a consider the opposing
interests, the excitement on either side, and the
long existing jealousies between Eastern and
Western Virginia, we can not sufficiently ad-
mire the plan, suggested by those Sages of the
Convention, to lull the spirit of opposition, and
quiet the demands of the two factions.

Instead of a permanent and fixed basis of rep-
resentation, we find the rule for the apportion-
ment of political power entirely arbitrary, and
resting upon no obvious principles, which left
neither party with any decided advantage, and
with no room to exult for a triumph. We think
the western people should be satisfied with the
considerable increase of their political conse-
quence, and consequent decrease of the Eastern
representation in the Virginia Legislature. If abstract
principles of natural right, should be the
constituent elements of a basis of political
representation, it would then, become a grave
question, whether white population alone should
constitute that basis. But since in all govern-
ments, the peace, prosperity and good order of
the community should be the first objects of
legislators to secure, we must think that the
political power should rest upon the basis of
expediency. The liberal extension of the right
of suffrage will, we have no doubt, meet the
approbation of the people generally throughout
the state. The present test of a voter is virtu-
ally a freehold or a land qualification, and does
not extend the privilege of voting to every male
white citizen over the age of 21 years. The Judi-
ciary remains in its establishment, as under the
old constitution, with a few exceptions, the prin-
cipal of which is the abolishment of the General
Court, formerly composed of the circuit judges,
and next in jurisdiction to the court of appeals.
The Governor and his council are elected for
the term of three years, to be ineligible thereaf-
ter. We look, for the Old Dominion, after the
fortunate exchange of her old constitution for the
new, to rear her crest, and re-assume her
former weight in the scale of the states.

We congratulate our friends, the farmers,
upon the fine prospect, they have at present, to
reap a plentiful and abundant harvest. We
learn from the country that many have already
commenced reaping their wheat, whilst others
are in busy preparation to make a commence-
ment during the present inviting season. The
weather for several weeks past has been un-
usually favorable for the gathering in of the har-
vest. We know, our industrious farmers never
fail to take counsel of the old proverb which
urges upon them, the necessity "to make hay
while the sun shines." We condole with our Vir-
ginia neighbors, and can truly appreciate the la-
mentations which they have poured over the un-
favorable appearances of their wheat crop, since
we know it is their principal staple commodity.
We trust, however, they will make a sufficien-
cy to prevent a famine in the land. With plen-
ty to eat and drink and to put on, we should
never complain.

The communication, under the signature of
"no subscriber," cannot receive a place in our
columns. We look upon all personal abuse as
unbecoming and undignified, and cannot consent
to publish the one, above alluded to, without vi-
olence to our sense of propriety, and that liberal
tone of feeling and sentiment, which should
characterize every communication, intended for
public scrutiny.

The friends of the Bible Society in David-
son co., are respectfully requested to meet in the
Court-House at Lexington, on Saturday, the 26th
of June, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements
for supplying all the destitute families in their
county with the Holy Scriptures. It is expect-
ed that several Clergymen, and perhaps some
other persons, will deliver addresses on the oc-
casion.

DANIEL GOULD, Agent of the
A. B. S. for N. Carolina.
June 24, 1830. 3124

Anniversary Celebration.—At a meeting
of the citizens of this place called and held
at the Court-House, on Saturday, the
13th June, for the purpose of making suit-
able arrangements, preparatory to the
Celebration of the approaching Anniver-
sary of our Independence, R. H. Alex-
ander, Esq. was called to the chair and
Esra Allemong, Esq. appointed Secre-
tary; when the following resolutions
were proposed by a member of the meet-
ing and unanimously adopted: *Resolved*,
that the 5th day of July be celebrated for
the 4th, by reason of the latter day's ar-
riving on the Sabbath: *Resolved*, that
Burton Craige, Esq. be requested to
deliver an Oration on that day, suited to
the occasion: *Resolved*, that Gen. Tho-
s. G. Polk be solicited to read the decla-
ration of Independence: *Resolved*, that Col.
Edward Yarbrough be appointed Marshal
of the day: *Resolved*, that Col. H. Giles,
Capt. R. M. Clayland and James I. Long,
Esq. compose the committee of arrange-
ments: *Resolved*, that Col. P. White, R.
H. Alexander, Esq. Charles Fisher, Esq.
D. F. Caldwell, Esq. and John Giles, Esq.
be appointed to prepare toasts: *Resolved*,
that the order of procession be formed at
ten o'clock, A. M. at the Episcopal
Church, and then proceed to the Court-
House, where prayer will be offered up
by the Rev. Thomas Wright, and the
Oration delivered: *Resolved*, that a copy
of these proceedings be given to the
Editors of the several papers of the town
for publication.

R. H. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
E. ALLEMONG, Secretary.

We are glad to see that the public spirit
of our citizens is still alive,—and we con-
gratulate them upon their determination
to celebrate the approaching Anniversary
of our Independence, in a becoming man-
ner. Its remembrance should be regu-
larly awakened in the mind of the peo-
ple, since it cannot fail to excite the most
lively emotions in the bosom of the patri-
ot, and to call forth gratifying public
sentiment, whilst the most kindly feelings
are interchanged. We hope that the citi-
zens of the town and country generally,
will attend and join in the celebration.

We should relish the "Ogle" of our
Brother, of the "Camden Journal," did he
season it less highly. We are inclined to
the belief that it will not "be taken in"
by some of our fellow labourers in "the
cause," without creating considerable nau-
sea of appetite for such a *medley* in future.

We notice the last accounts from Eng-
land still mention the continued ill
health of the British King. It is believed
he will never recover from the present
attack, since his medical attendants begin
to despair of his revival. The nobility
have suspended their dinner entertain-
ments out of respect to their liege Lord
and Sovereign. The Duke of Clarence,
the King's brother, and the next heir to
the throne, has refused to mingle in any
of the gay and social entertainments, in
consequence of the ill health of his bro-
ther.

**We would call the attention of our
mercantile readers to the advertise-
ment of Thos. J. Barrow and Co., to
be found in another column of our
paper.**

Mr. Hoffman, a German musician, who has re-
cently arrived here, proposes to give lessons to
those, who are desirous to learn instrumental
music. The reputation which preceded Mr.
Hoffman to this place; the well known fondness
of the Germans for music, with their superior
musical endowments and highly cultivated taste
in the science, proffer an eligible opportunity,
which *Amateurs* should lay hold on without
procrastination. It would be but idle verbiage,
were we to attempt to unfold the delights and
pleasing sensations, which an intimate acquain-
tance with that glorious science, cannot fail to
produce upon the feeling mind. It is looked
upon as an elegant accomplishment, and when
the mind is wearied and harassed by study, it
is eminently suited to calm and soothe the agi-
tation, produced by intense and continued thought.
It is to the mind the most wholesome recreation.
Shakespeare, who above all other poets, was
profoundly skilled in the human affections, asks,
"To know the cause why music was ordain'd!
Was it not, to refresh the mind of man,
After his studies, or his usual pain?"

The scarlet fever is said in the New
York papers, to prevail to some extent in
that city. The use of *black current jelly*
is recommended very highly for alleviat-
ing the soreness of the throat, which usu-
ally attends that disease.

THE MARKETS.
Salisbury, June 18, 1830. Cotton 12 to 13 cents, per lb. 35 to 40, wheat 50 to 65, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 35 to 40, brown sugar 10 to 12, coffee 15 to 17, salt 1.15, to 1.30, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 30 to 35, bacon 8 to 10.

Charleston, June 7. Cotton 9 to 11 1/2 cents, flour 5 s 1-2, whiskey, 25 a 26, bacon 6 to 10, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 19 a 22, salt 50 to 55, corn 48 a 50, coffee 11 to 13 1/2. N. Carolina bank bills 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

HYMENEAL.
Married, in this county, on Thursday the 10th inst. by the Rev. James Stafford, Mr. James Thomson to Miss Margaret Martin.
In Salem, on the same day, by the Rev. Benj. Reichel, Mr. Evan Dener to Miss Sophia D. By-Ann.

Also, on the 3d inst. in the same place, by the same, Mr. John Bialer to Miss Anne Lydia Reich.

DIED.
At his seat in Stokes county, on the 9th inst. Joseph Kerner, Esq. Post-Master at Dobson's Cross-Roads, in the 62d year of his age.

ATTENTION!


Salisbury Blues!
The Salisbury Light Infantry Blues will parade at the Court-House on Monday morning, the 5th July next, at nine o'clock A. M. By order of the Captain.
JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.
June 18, 1830. 2c25.

Masonic Celebrations!
The order of the Day, for the celebration of the festival of St. John, the Baptist, will be as follows: The Masons will meet at the Court-House at half past ten o'clock.—At eleven o'clock, the procession will be formed in Masonic order, and repair to the Presbyterian Church; preceded by a band of music, when a Sermon will be preached, and an address delivered by a Brother. After the exercises, in the church, shall be concluded, the procession will again be formed, and move to the Mansion Hotel; where the brethren of the Fraternity are invited to partake of a Dinner, prepared for the occasion.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

or an Introduction to the same.
COMPRISING the first principles, embracing 32 various instruments of music—to obtain the theory and practical parts thereof in a scientific and comprehensive manner, with facility to perform the first course, of 15 popular airs, in 20 lessons, (positively the limited time here) on any solo instrument, and will insure, to any attentive learner, or to any who have no ear for music, and whose efforts have been ineffectual, to attain this FINE ART, will be taught the first course in said time—or in compensation will be required. Each subscriber to attend individually and recite at the hour appointed each day, or evening, as may suit his mutual convenience. AMATEURS, impressed for further improvement on Chromatic music, the Sonatas not limited, the terms moderate, and his attention assiduous, with warranted instruments, for sale by J. H. HOFFMAN, At Mansion Hotel. 2c25

Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at Wilkesboro' in the county of Wilkes, to the highest bidder at public outcry on the first Tuesday in August next, all of that well known and valuable Tract of Land lying in a body on the waters of the Yadkin and Reddies Rivers, one mile North of Wilkesboro' having the one half of a valuable mill seat attached to it, said premises formerly belonged to Chapman Gordon, late of said county, deceased. The terms of sale are, three instalments, one on the 25th December, 1830, when possession will be given, the other two, equal annual payments thereafter.
JAMES H. GORDON. 7c31
June 2nd, 1830.

ESTRAY

TAKEN up and entered a small bay horse supposed to be sixteen or seventeen years old, appraised at ten dollars, no marks or brands perceptible. The owner can have him by calling on the subscriber and paying expenses.
WILLIAM S. NORMENT.
Mechlenburg co. N. C. June 4, 1830. 4c26

Taken up and Committed
The Jail of Rowan county, on the 15th inst. a negro man, who says his name is Dick, and belongs to William Hawkins of Warren county, N. C. He says he left the Gold Mines in Rutherford county about five or six days since. He is about twenty three years old, yellow complexion, common size. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
J. SLATER, SA'f. Salisbury, June 18, 1830. 24c

A Cook Wanted.
FOR one that can come well recommended for industry and cleanliness,—a good price will be given. Wanted, also, a boy about twelve years of age. Apply at this Office.

No Combination and a Free Trade!
EARTHEN WARE & LOOKING GLASSES.
THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.
Importers, 66 Water-Street, N. York.
OFFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware, Glass, China and Looking Glasses, comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in this market, and which will be sold to the Country Merchant at the lowest prices, in consequence of having refused to join the Combination for regulating the prices of Groceries, in this city, we have been made the subjects of a most intolerant persecution, the object of which is nothing less than our entire ruin and expulsion from the trade, our characters have been assailed as men of integrity and fair dealing, our credit as a house of responsibility impeached and every endeavor made to ruin us, and to crown the whole our importations through the regular channels have been all stopped. (No consequence of threats thrown out to the Manufacturers in England) so that we have been obliged to employ Agents in Liverpool to make our purchases in such a manner that our names would not appear in the "transmission"—all the facilities attendant upon obtaining credit for our importations are denied to us, and nothing but cash in Liverpool will obtain for us our weekly supplies of ware.—We are suffering from the loss of ships in the cause of the Merchant and Consumer of this description of goods, no less than our own, and to them, as our last resort, we come for aid and assistance; so long, as we are enabled to sustain ourselves against more than forty men, who have combined to bring about our ruin in this unheard of manner, we will continue to sell our goods Free and independent at our own rates for Cash or approved city acceptances only.
THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.
88 Water Street, above Old Slip.
6c23

Partnership.
THE Partnership and Commission business of Henry W. Conner will be continued by the subscribers, under the firm of H. W. Conner & Co. from this date.
6c29 HENRY W. CONNER, JOHN P. TAMPLET.
Charleston, June 1, 1830.

Cabinet Maker Wanted.
ONE or two of the above named, that have made suitable proficiency in their profession, and can come well recommended, may get steady employment by calling on the subscriber at his shop in Charlotte, N. C.
3c36 G. H. NICHOLS.

NEW CHEAP STORE.
ALL NEW GOODS.
W. H. Hackett, and Samuel Lemly.
HAVING formed a Copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of Hackett & Lemly; beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving and opening, in the House lately occupied by Daniel H. Cross, on Main street, directly opposite J. Murphy's, a general and handsome assortment of
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.
purchased for cash, in New-York and Philadelphia, of the latest importations: Which they will sell as low as Goods can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their acquaintances, and all who may wish to examine their stock, to call and satisfy themselves, as to the quality of the goods, the lowness of the prices, and the variety of the assortment.
Salisbury, May 5th, 1830. 17
N. B. Hackett & Lemly have a lot back of their store, and opposite Mowry's Blacksmith's Shop, provided for the accommodation of their friends, with racks and troughs, convenient for hitching and feeding horses.

Worthy of Attention!
COWAN & REEVES are now receiving and opening at their Store, Wood Grove in Rowan county, 15 miles west of Salisbury a general assortment of
New Fashionable and Cheap GOODS.
selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and bought for Cash from the latest importations in N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they are determined to sell as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Their assortment consists of
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery and Groceries
of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their friends and customers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
C. & R. June 8th, 1830. 3m34
Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from their friends and customers, and hope by close attention and steady habits to merit a continuance of the same.

NEW-YORK CHEAP CLOAK Manufactory.
THE subscriber Manufactures, for the Southern and Western trade, and keeps constantly on hand, a very large stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's CLOAKS, made of every description of Silk and Stuff Goods, purchased expressly for the purpose, at the lowest auction prices. These Cloaks are made in the best Style, by persons who have had several years experience in the business, and will be sold, by the quantity, on liberal terms, at prices that will probably make them as safe and profitable a purchase as any description of Goods that can be purchased in this market. 10c28.
F. J. GREEN, at N. York.
153 Maiden Lane, corner of Green at N. York.
F. J. C. also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, for sale, by the quantity, a large and complete assortment of STOCKS, of every description, warranted made of the best of materials, and in the handsomest Style.

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville.
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, April, 1st 1830. 11

New Cheap Store.
CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.
R. M. CLAYLAND and J. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of **New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,** which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.
Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."
Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of G. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court.
A. TORRENCE.
April 17th, 1830. 15

The Tennessee Spinster.
H. V. commenced manufacturing the Machines commonly known as the *Tennessee Spinster*, the subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make, on short notice, at his Shop in the town of Salisbury, Main street, opposite the State Bank, any number of those useful articles of Household Furniture, at only one hundred dollars a piece, completed ready for use; whereas they have always heretofore sold at one hundred and twenty five dollars. Any servant, with very little instruction, can, from cotton in the seed, pick, card, and spin from thirty to forty cuts of yarn a day—either coarse or fine, slack or hard twisted, as may be desired. The subscriber has some of these Machines now finished, and in operation; those desirous of seeing them are invited to call. Orders for Machines, sent from a distance, will be promptly attended to.
E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, April 26th, 1830. 16

Catawba Navigation Comp'y.
General meeting of the stockholders of the N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company will be held at Lincolnton, on the 19th of July next. The stockholders are earnestly requested to attend, either in person or by proxy. The settlement of the outstanding debts of the company, and the appointment of officers, are among the objects of the Meeting. The Navigation of the river being now open to the State line, it becomes exceedingly important that the future operations of the company should be determined at this meeting.
ISAAC T. AVERY, President, &c.
May 24th, 1830. 17

For Sale, or Rent,
THE Houses and Lots, in the town of Salisbury, owned by Peter Krider. That range of Buildings, on Main street, in part occupied by Samuel Jones, as a House of Entertainment, are so well known, that a description would be superfluous. Their immediate proximity to the Court House, renders them valuable for every kind of public business, particularly for Stores, Taverns, Shops for Mechanics, &c.
Another House and Lot, on Main street, two or three squares east of the Court House, formerly owned by Alexander Boyd, is very desirable for a dwelling, being a good frame building, with the necessary out-houses, &c. Or, being on the street, it is suitable for public use. All or any of these Houses and Lots will be sold low, and terms made very easy; or, if not sold, they will be rented, on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, Agent for the proprietor, JNO. UTZMAN.
Salisbury, May 19th, 1830. 6125

Windor Chair & Bed-Stead MAKING.
THE subscriber very respectfully informs the public, that he has, and will continue to keep on hand, a large supply of high, half-high, and low **BED-STEADS,** inferior to none in this country. Also, he intends to keep on hand, a full supply of elegant well made **Windor Chairs, Settees, &c.** warranted to be of good timber and well made. The subscriber will shortly have **SIDEBOARDS & BUREAUS.** Orders from a distance will meet with punctual attention; and all kind of Repairs, in his line, will meet with due attendance. His terms will be accommodating. Country produce will be taken in part pay for work. The subscriber returns his acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.
WM. R. HUGHES.
Salisbury, April 24, 1830. 13

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business; a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.
ROBERTSON, May Session, 1830.

WILLIAM C. BYRD vs. John A. Chaffin. Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1830.
JOHN GILES, c. c.

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business; a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.
ROBERTSON, May Session, 1830.

WILLIAM C. BYRD vs. John A. Chaffin. Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1830.
JOHN GILES, c. c.

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business; a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.
ROBERTSON, May Session, 1830.

WILLIAM C. BYRD vs. John A. Chaffin. Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1830.
JOHN GILES, c. c.

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business; a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.
ROBERTSON, May Session, 1830.

WILLIAM C. BYRD vs. John A. Chaffin. Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1830.
JOHN GILES, c. c.

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business; a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.
ROBERTSON, May Session, 1830.

WILLIAM C. BYRD vs. John A. Chaffin. Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1830.
JOHN GILES, c. c.

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business; a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.
ROBERTSON, May Session, 1830.

WILLIAM C. BYRD vs. John A. Chaffin. Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1830.
JOHN GILES, c. c.

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business; a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.
ROBERTSON, May Session, 1830.

More New & Fashionable GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up a large and full supply of almost every kind of **GOODS,** suited to all seasons of the year: And is now receiving, and opening, at his Store in Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest importations, selected by himself, with care, and bought on the best terms for cash, part in Philadelphia, but principally in New York: Which are offered on the lowest terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
Salisbury, April, 1230. 3mt28

J. M. Respectfully begs leave to return his unfeigned thanks, for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with, by a discerning public; and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

MASONIC.
THE Festival of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by Fulton Lodge, No. 92, in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 24th of June, inst. Members of the adjoining Lodges, and sojourning brethren, are invited to participate. A Sermon and an appropriate Address will be delivered on the occasion.
B. AUSTIN, Secretary.
June 2d, 1830. 3124

A Neat Dwelling,
In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.
THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. A. Long, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorized to make title,) and the terms can be known.
H. C. JONES.
Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 08

Removal.
THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of **TAILORING,** after the latest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms. All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time. P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.
Salisbury, April 15th, 1830. 13

Great Bargains in Lands.
THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Lead ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest. So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; warranty deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.
JOHN BROWN.
1001f
December 14th, 1829.

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and warranty titles made to purchasers. J. Brown.

Cotton Gin Making.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country. All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,
HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Salisbury Female Academy.
An Institution, under the above title, for Female Education, will be commenced on Monday, July 19, 1830. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Botany, Chymistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Belles Lettres; Music, vocal and instrumental; Drawing, and Painting; will form a separate department. Aware of the indispensable necessity of proportioning the number of instructors to that of pupils, the subscriber, as Principal, pledges himself to employ a competent assistant as soon as his school exceeds twenty, and another for every additional twenty. The charges for tuition will be regulated by those which have heretofore prevailed in this section of the State. Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for the reception of Boarders by the Principal; they can be received immediately, on moderate terms, into respectable families.
GEO. L. BAKER.
June 7th, 1830. 22

Doctor W. F. Thomas
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Burke county, and his friends, that he has located at Maj. John E. Patton's, on the road leading from Morganton to Rutherfordville, where he may at all times be found, unless professionally absent; ready to attend to all who may desire his assistance in the different branches of his profession. He hopes from his unremitting attention to his profession, to receive a share of public patronage.
Pattonville, May 5th, 1830. 3124

An Estray.
STRAYED from the subscriber residing at Liberty Hill Kershaw District, S. C. in March last, a small dark mule lately purchased out of a drove from Virginia, supposed to be about two years old, not bridle-wise, had, when it left me, a small rope round his neck. I am inclined to the belief that he will endeavor to get back to Virginia via N. Carolina. Any person who may take up said mule and give information to the subscriber residing at Liberty Hill, S. C. will receive the thanks of the subscriber will be generally rewarded.
3126
WYATT PATTERSON.

Valuable Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of land in Mecklenburg county, containing 175 acres, lying on the waters of Paw Creek, on the road leading from the Tucker Mills to Camden, joining lands with Alex. Cuthy, Francis M. Besty, and Arch'd. Waddle. The land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain. Also, a good Meadow, and some first rate bottom land. There is a two story dwelling house, and other necessary out houses; which are all new and good. Also, a large frame Machine-house, with an excellent Cotton-Gin and Screw; which will be sold with the place, or separate, as it may suit the purchaser. This place is also an excellent stand for public business, and particularly Mercantile, as it is remote from any store, and in the neighborhood of several valuable gold mines. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to apply soon, and view the land, as an opportunity of getting so desirable a situation will not offer soon. The terms will be made easy and accommodating; and will be made known to any person wishing to purchase, by Andrew Grier, Esq. living near the place; or a letter addressed to myself, directed to the post-office at Wilford's Mills, Lincolnton county, N. C. will be promptly attended to.
JAS. G. SCOTT.
May 31st, 1830. 4124

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, sometime heretofore, a Power of Attorney was given to Genl. James Wellborn, of the County of Wilkes and State of North Carolina, by David Campbell and Jane Campbell his Wife, of Wilson county, and state of Tennessee, in relation to the estate, both real and personal, which said Jane derived from her father Hugh Montgomery, deceased, of Salisbury, N. Carolina; which said power gave said Wellborn full authority to convey, &c. And whereas, said David and Jane have transferred their interest in said estate to William Montgomery Cowan, Mary Fernel McWhirter my wife, Margaret Lavinia Campbell, and Joseph Warren Campbell, together with full power to revoke said Power of Attorney given to said Wellborn; And whereas, I am authorized by said William Montgomery Cowan, Mary Fernel McWhirter, Margaret Lavinia Campbell, and Joseph Warren Campbell, to act for them in relation to the above business: I hereby, for myself and for the above named persons, revoke the Power of Attorney given to said Wellborn, and refuse to ratify or confirm any act which said Wellborn may hereafter do by virtue of his authority.
SAMUEL C. McWHIRTER, Agent, &c.
May 31st, 1830. 7128f

To Gold Miners.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS informs Gold Miners, and others, that he carries on the *Stone Cutting Business*, near Salisbury, in its different branches. He gets out and cuts rocks for grinding gold ore, of all sizes, good quality, and finishes them off in the best style of workmanship. He now has on hand several pair of *Gold Rocks*, finished in the best style, which he will sell low for cash. He likewise cuts Mill Stones, dresses off rocks for steps, &c. on short notice, and low terms; and requests the patronage of the public in his line of business.
June 3d, 1830. 4125

Five Cents Reward.
ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on or about the 15th March last, an indentured apprentice to the Gun-Smith trade, named David Moore; about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout, thick and well made. Any person apprehending said runaway, and returning him to his master shall receive the above reward.
SHERROD GANT.
Mountain Creek, Lincoln co'y. } 3124
N. C. May 29, 1830.

BLANKS
OF every description, neatly printed, and kept for sale at this Office.

MISCELLANY.

A CONNECTICUT PEDLAR.
There is not a more curious specimen of human nature in existence than the genuine Connecticut pedlar. He is a cheat to be sure—but he cheats with so much apparent honesty, that you never know it until he is beyond hail; and even then you hardly know whether to be angry or to laugh outright at your own stupidity. You mentally resolve never again to have dealings with gentlemen of his description; and yet, ten chances to one, but that the very next travelling merchant from the "land of steady habits," will work his way into your good graces, and leave you more essentially over-reached, than even his brother in the trade had done before him.

The genuine pedlar has a variety of characters in which he disguises himself, like the maskers at a theatre. He changes oftener than the fabled Chameleon, at least to outward appearance, while at heart he is always the same—cool, calculating, and crafty. He invariably adapts himself to the character of those around him; and he is seldom at a loss to ascertain the nature of their character. In physiognomy he is a perfect adept—an improvement upon Lavater himself. In acuteness and penetration, he has no equal. If he finds himself among religious customers, he is the very personification of piety. Like his great prototype, the Arch Deceiver himself, he can "quote Scripture to his purpose;" and while employed in murdering some pious and goodly hymn in desperate attempts, he passes off with the utmost ease upon his credulous hearers, his cracked tin-pails, and wooden nutmegs. If he finds his next customer a boisterous son of conviviality and a scoffer at every thing save the "good liquor," which he idolizes, the mask of religion is at once thrown off—the bold and swaggering manner, which he finds in such company is the surest passport to favor and confidence.

He has always on hand, a fund of anecdote and information. He can talk on all subjects, with equal volubility. He seldom or never takes up his abode at an inn, or place of public entertainment; for he always calculates on exchanging his wares for board and lodging. He delights to seat himself at the farmer's fireside. There he has something to say for the edification or amusement of all his auditors. To the old gentleman he has many a marvellous legend to rehearse, of enormous pumpkins, of overgrown cattle, and onions a yard in diameter. He has much important information for the good woman of the house, respecting the brewing of her table beer—the management of her poultry, and the best remedies for colds. For the younger portion of the family he has the quaint anecdote and the marvellous legend.—He tells the young Miss of beaux and Connecticut fashions; and withal wins upon the confidence and good graces of the whole family. Morn'g arrives, and after breakfast is disposed of the pedlar unlocks the repository of his stock in trade. The lady of the house is supplied with a pair of spectacles, whose iron bows have been plated over with silver, and are in consequence passed off as entirely composed of the precious metal. The old gentleman is coaxed into the purchase of a razor, which, like that of Dr. Wolcott's, "was made to sell;" but which could no more answer its ostensible purpose, than a handsaw. The pretty young Miss is flattered into a bargain for a pair of ear-rings, which conclusively prove the truth of the old maxim, that "all is not gold which glisters." And then with a flattering farewell on his part, and a kind request "to call again," on the part of the family, the honest itinerant again takes up his line of march eager to reap another harvest of gain at another unsuspecting fireside.

From the American Monthly Magazine. *Anecdotes of the Life of Bishop Watson.*
What is this thing called Orthodoxy, which mars the fortunes of honest men, misleads the judgment of princes, and occasionally endangers the stability of thrones? In the true meaning of the terms, it is a sacred thing to which every denomination of Christians lays an arrogant and exclusive claim, but to which no man, no assembly of men, since the apostolic age, can prove a title. It is frequently among individuals of the same sect, nothing better than self sufficiency of

opinion, and pharisaical pride, by which each man esteems himself more righteous than his neighbors. It may, perhaps, be useful in cementing what is called the alliance between Church and State; but if such an alliance obstructs candid discussions, if it invades the right of private judgment, if it generates bigotry in the Churchmen or intolerance in Statesmen, it not only becomes inconsistent with the general principles of protestantism, but it impedes the progress of the kingdom of Christ, which we all know is not of this world.

In the LIFE OF BYRON, by Mr. T. Moore, which has recently been published by the Messrs. Harpers of New York there is a melancholy letter from Lord Byron to Mr. Dallas, dated 11th October, 1811; in which he says,—"It seems as though I were to experience in my youth the greatest misery of age. My friends fall around me, and I shall be left a lonely man before I am withered. Other men can always take refuge in their families; I have no resource but my own reflections, and they present no prospect here or hereafter, except the selfish satisfaction of surviving my betters. I am, indeed, very wretched."—"Of the same date (says Mr. Moore) with this melancholy letter are the following verses, never before printed, which he wrote in answer to some lines received from a friend, exhorting him to be cheerful, and to "banish care." They will show with what gloomy fidelity, even while under the pressure of recent sorrow, he reverted to the disappointment of his early affection, as to the chief source of all his sufferings and errors, present or to come."

"O, banish care!"—such ever be the motto of thy revelry.
Perchance of morn, when wassail nights Renew those rapturous delights,
Where with the children of despair Lull the lone heart, and "banish care."
But not in morn's reflecting hour, When present, past, and future lower,
When all I loved is changed—is gone, Mock with such taunts the woes of one,
Whose every thought—but let them pass— Thou know'st I am not what I was.
But, above all, if this world's hold Place in a heart that ne'er was cold,
By all the powers that men revere, By all unto thy bosom dear,
Thy joys below, thy hopes above, Speak—speak of any thing but love,
"Twere long to tell, and vain to hear The tale of one who soon's a tear;
And there is little in that tale Which better boms would bewail;
But mine has suffered more than well 'Twould suit philosophy to tell.
I've seen my bride another's bride; Have seen the infant which she bore Wear the sweet smile the mother wore,
When she and I in youth have smiled, As fond and foolish as her child;
Have seen her eyes, in cold disdain, Ask if I felt no secret pain;
And I have acted well my part, And made my cheek belie my heart;
Return'd the frozen glance she gave, Yet felt the while that woman's slave;
Have kiss'd, as if without design, The babe which ought to have been mine;
And shun'd, alas! in each career, Time had not made me love the less.

But let this pass—when no more, Nor seek again an Eastern shore;
The world beats a busy brain— I'll lie me to its haunts again.
But if, in some succeeding year, When Britain's "May is in the air,"
Thou hear'st of one whose deepening crimes, Suit with the sabbest of the times;
Of one, whom Love no Time sways, Nor hope of fame, nor men's praise:
One who in Ambition's pride, Perchance not blood shall turn aside,
One rank'd in some recording page With the worst warches of the age;
Him wilt thou know, and knowing, pause, Nor with the effect forget the cause.

It is notorious, (says Marmontel in his Biography) that with much nobleness and dignity of soul, Marshal Saxe was fond of mirth and jollity. By taste, as well as by system, he loved merriment in his armies, saying, that the French never did so well as when they were led on gaily, and what they most feared in war was weary inactivity. He had always a comic opera in his camp. It was at the theatre that he gave the order of battle; and on those occasions the principal actresses used to come forward and say, "gentlemen, to-morrow there will be no play, on account of the battle the Marshal gives; after to-morrow, the 'Cock of the Village,' with the 'Jerry Intrigues,' &c."

The Albany Journal states, that not only General Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren, but Mr. Clay will visit the State of New York, during the ensuing summer.

The Providence Daily Advertiser, a thorough going Coalition paper says, "Henry Clay's nomination is the only thing that can save Rhode Island from becoming decidedly Jackson in one year from this time!"